FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872. NUMBER 140.

FOREIGN.

Persecution of Jews in Roumania.

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

Opposition to Postponement of Arbitration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone made a statement of the present condition of the Alabama negotiations, the main point of which was that a proposal had been made to the United States for a postponement of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva for eight months.

This information had already been anticipated by late cable dispatches to the English press from America, which state that the letter of Earl Granville making the proposition had been published there in full.

Bernal Osborne asked whether the dispatch purporting to be from Earl Granville proposing an adjournment of the Geneva tribunal was genuine. He considered it humiliating and undignified.

Gladstone replied that the dispatch was genuine, and he defended the proposition it contained as honorable to both countries.

Disraeli strongly opposed leaving the question open for eight months, particularly while a heated Presidential contest was in progress in the United States. This country had been kept too long in the dark. He believed the policy of the Government would end in disaster and disgrace.

Gordon J. Beatinick, Lord Farmouth, Sir G. S. Jenkinson, Mr. Watney, and others, severely criticized the Government, expressing want of confidence in its future proceedings.

Gladstone defended the action of the Government at great length, and closed with a declaration that it would be a crime to deviate a hair's-breadth from the original position.

In the House of Lords Granville made his statement. He said that on Saturday last it became clear that the British and American Governments would fail for want of time to come to an agreement with regard to the supplemental article. The difficulty between them related solely to the bearing its conditions were to have in the future. The Americans considered the English objections hypocritical. They had consented to the idea of an adjournment of the Geneva Board to give time for the removal of the difficulties. To-morrow the British agent and representatives would start for Geneva, for it would be dignified and courteous to appear before the arbitrators, whatever the circumstances might be. Decisive instructions and full powers had been given them.

Lord Cairns expressed astonishment; but the House was accustomed to surprises on this subject. He supposed that eight months' adjournment was made in the hope of something turning up and helping the Goverment out of the predicament.

Granville said he must hesitate to accept Lord Cairns' criticisms, because of the inaccuracies of his speech.

Marquis Salisbury believed the Americans were urging as strongly as ever their indirect claims. England had failed to maintain her position. He felt there was ground for distrust. Parliament had subsisted too long on scraps of information supplied through the corruption or indiscretion of American officials. The House wanted to know what the terms were on which England consented to proceed with the arbitration.

Earl Kimberly, the Colonial Secretary, replied that neither taunts nor ingenuity could alter the determination of the Government.

Earl Derby objected to personalities in this debate. He asked, Why did England propose an adjournment of the arbition, and why for so long a time? The country had received the news with surprise and regret.

Earl Granville said the adjournment was made to date when Parliament and Congress would both be in session. He did not see anything alarming.

Earl Grey considered the Government censurable. He declared England ought to withdraw from the treaty unless the indirect claims were withdrawn. Loud cheers followed this declaration.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Times* this morning, commenting on the boat race, says "The Americans have not yet acquired the true style of rowing, and hopes they will learn it and then put English oarsmen to a severer test than that of yesterday."

The *Post* says, "The result shows there is nothing in rowing to learn from the Americans, who, in the preparation for the race, had every thing their own way."

The *Telegraph* "looks upon the race as an illustration of English national energy."

The *Standard* says: "The American crew is not good enough to win an ordinary country regatta."

THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special dispatch from London says that Earl Granville, seconded by the Italian Government, has proposed a conference of European powers to consider a course to be adopted in view of the constant recurrence of barbarous outbursts against the Jews in Roumania, and the propriety of exerting a direct pressure on the Roumanian Government to compel preventive measures. Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to Earl Granville's proposal, sympathizes with the persecuted Jews, but apprehends that the course proposed would only excite agitation on the Eastern question; and that, therefore, he is not willing to enter into such a conference. He proposes a joint note to the Roumanian Government as to its intentions and guarantees that it can afford protection to the Jews, and thinks that this would awaken it to some sense of its responsibility. Should the reply to his proposal be unsatisfactory, he would suggest a settlement on the basis of the treaty of 1858. Prussia takes the same ground. The answers of other powers are not yet known, but it is probable that the suggestion of Gortschakoff will be adopted.

MEXICO.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS COMPLETELY ROUTED AT MONTEREY.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Dispatches from Mexico state that Cevallas, when he attacked Monterey, had three thousand men. He lost everything, his whole army being killed, wounded, captured or scattered. His loss includes his ammunition, artillery, trains, and $10,000 in money. This disaster has caused great depression, and the people are flying to the United States. Corrillas' staff and twenty men, who are all of the Government force that escaped from the disaster at Monterey, have arrived at Brownsville, Texas. General Cevallos has retreated to Mier, pursued by the revolutionists. Trevino captured $50,000 from the Government. The revolutionists have reoccupied Monterey.

CHIEFS KILLED.

In the battle on the 3rd the rebels lost their chiefs, Rafal Herrera, Antonio Leon Garcia, Farnava, and the brother of Quiroga. The Juarists lost Colonels Reguia and Alien.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION ENDED.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, May 23, *via* HAVANA, June 11.—The revolution is at an end. After the defeat of Tivaquilla, Salazar fled, but was pursued and captured by General Colina. He was tried by a court martial composed of twenty-three officers, and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of June in the presence of the whole army

WEST INDIES.

PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

The Government is concentrating troops at Cape Hayti, fearing another attack from the San Domingo frontiers. It is rumored that the Haytien Government intends to declare war against Baez, who is accused of being the instigator of an invasion of Haytien territory.

CINCINNATI.

Particulars of the Recent Tornado.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Later information from the scene of the tornado which visited Quincy and De Graff, Logan county, Ohio, on Saturday evening, shows that it was more terrible and destructive than first reports indicated. A sultry day was followed by the appearance of a cloud in the west, about five o'clock in the evening, which gathered blackness and size with fearful rapidity. A heavy wind set in, and at half-past five the whirlwind struck the earth five miles from Quincy, moving south-easterly. The destroyer was hardly more than five minutes reaching Quincy, through which it passed, making a clean sweep of houses, trees and fences along its path, which fortunately was comparatively narrow. In this village fifty or sixty dwellings and stores, and two churches, and as many more shops, stables and out-buildings were unroofed, rocked upon their foundations or were demolished. The air was literally filled with flying boards, furniture laths and plaster. A parlor stove was caught up by the wind and hurled through the air. Falling upon a woman, who was so crushed that she has since died. The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches were completely destroyed.

The tornado on its way to De Graff struck Bogg's flouring mill, five stories high, and containing three thousand bushels of grain, moving the building nine inches upon its foundation, carrying away the roof and part of the fifth story. It plowed its way through De Graff, scattering destruction in its path, hurting fewer persons and damaging a less number of buildings.

After leaving De Graff it passed several settlements, missing houses, and finally rose from the earth and was seen for miles carrying in its funnel-shaped form limbs, rails and debris which it had gathered in its destructive march. The papers of this morning give the names of thirty-nine persons injured in Quincy and eleven in De Graff. The list does not comprise all the injured in the former village. Mrs. Rohl, reported killed in De Graff, is yet living, though her two children are killed. Mrs. Glick, of Quincy, has since died from her wounds.

BOSTON.

Convention of Railway Master Mechanics

BOSTON, June 11.—The fifth annual Convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association commenced its sessions to-day. There is a full attendance. A. M. Britton, of Cincinnati, President of the Association, was in the chair. Boilers and boiler materials was the subject of discussion in to-day's session. The Convention continues three days.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF TREATY.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says that the failure of the treaty of Washington, so far as it relates to a settlement of the Alabama claims, is at last conceded by the President. Secretary Fish called on the President, on the receipt of Minister Schenck's dispatch with the note of Earl Granville, as to the manner of disposing of the business of arbitration on the 18th, and the President said the only course was to meet the pretensions of the British Government in their own language. Accordingly Minister Schenck was yesterday instructed to abandon the arbitration. Mr. Schenck's instructions specify that this Government declines to become a party to a joint application for adjournment, if moved by Great Britain. This Government cannot be a party to any understanding whereby Great Britain submits her argument conditionally, the obligations of the treaty being reciprocal and unqualified. If the British Government has a desire to withdraw from the arbitration, it must do so without asking the consent of this Government. And if such notice of withdrawal, as is suggested in Granville's note, be given, it will be the duty of the American agent and Consul to repel it very decidedly in terms which self-respect will make necessary. Such notice would instantly terminate all further negotiations on the part of this Government. Messrs. Bancroft and Davis have been instructed in accordance with the above.

Later.—A Washington special says: The President before leaving to-day told a prominent Senator, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that no settlement had been made with Great Britain in relation to the question of indirect claims covered by the supplementary treaty, but that he expected some definite conclusion would be arrived at in a very few days, and that in his judgment the British Ministry have no intention of allowing the treaty of Washington to fail.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Blacksmiths and wheelwrights to the number of three hundred struck for the eight hour system to-day. Five employers have already acceded to their demands.

At a meeting of coachsmiths this afternoon it was reported that ten shops have returned to the ten hour system, and have plenty of workmen. The piano employes have resolved to persist in the strike.

The Western, Middle and Eastern States present nothing new in relation to the strikers. Sawyer's sewing machine works expect to open on Monday next on the ten hour system. The movement seems to be collapsing.

PERSONALS.

General Prosper M. Wetmore is reported seriously ill.

Peter Cass, Deputy Sheriff of Brooklyn, for fatally beating Wm. Jones last night, was sent to the penitentiary to-day.

J. Reavy, a lawyer, is on trial for forging mortgage deeds.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., arrived from Europe to-day.

INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS.

In the case of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee against David Dows, Judge Woodruff to-day decided that the claims of the plaintiffs to a cargo of wheat on which they had made advances held good, and followed the cargo as a lien wherever it went until the advances were paid.

TILDEN VS. BUTLER.

The suit of Henry A. Tildon against Benjamin F. Butler to recover sixty thousand dollars for the alleged illegal seizure of the steamer Nassau during the war, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

LIABILITY OF STREET RAILWAYS.

The jury to-day rendered a verdict for $5,800 damages against the Belt Line Horse Railroad, of this city, for carelessly running over a boy and cutting off his leg.

BOLT AND NUT MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

The annual session of the National Association of Bolt and Nut Manufacturers commenced here to-day. Reports of committees will be made to-morrow.

CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Nearly one million dollars' worth of city improvement bonds were taken to-day, the bids ranging mostly at three per cent. premium.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the Synod of the Reformed Church to-day, a report endorsing the conduct of the officers of the theological seminary was adopted.

BUTLER.

Republican Nominations.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUTLER, PA., June 11, 1872.

The following gentlemen were nominated at the Republican Convention, held here to-day:

Chairman of County Committee.—Walter L. Graham.

Congress.—E. McJunkin.

Constitutional Convention.—John N. Purviance, Senate.—Allen Wilson.

Assembly.—W. Waldson and D. McKee.

Sheriff.—J. T. Kelley.

Prothonotary.—Eli Conn.

Register and Recorder.—M. A. Grier.

Clerk of Court.—J. H. Sutton.

Commissioner.—Robert Barrow.

Auditors.—E. M. Dodson and J. Meals.

Coroner.—D. S. Kilpatrick.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary Fish has left Washington for recreation.

—President Grant and family are sojourning at Long Branch.

—The steamship New York, from Bremen, has arrived in New York.

—The work of tunneling West Point for the West Shore Railroad has been begun.

—Wilde's cotton mill, in Frankford, Pa., was burned on Tuesday afternoon. Loss $60,000.

—The drying house connected with the powder mill at St. Clair, Pa., exploded on Tuesday. Nobody was hurt.

—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* announces that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will visit Berlin next September.

—The Medical Society of Paterson, N. J., report that Libbie Garrabrant, who is now under sentence of death, is insane.

—A dispatch announces the sale of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad to the St. Louis and Southeastern Company.

—General David L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue in Baltimore, has been indicted for embezzlement of Government funds. He was bailed in the sum of $25,000.

—Volunteers and troops from Fort Whipple, Arizona, overtook the Apaches who raided near Prescott, and captured 2,000 sheep.

—Captain Cameron, of London, is gazetted as surveyor of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

—The Delaware Democratic State Convention met in Dover on Tuesday. Delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Convention. The resolutions call for the straight Democratic ticket.

—By a single blast of 2,150 pounds of Giant powder, in Dutch Flat, Cal., 1,420,000 cubic yards of gold-bearing cement were thrown down.

—A freight train on the Illinois Central railroad ran off the track on Monday night, near Makinda, ditching seventeen cars. Nobody was hurt.

—The Japanese visited West Point on Tuesday morning. They were saluted with five guns, and were received in an informal manner and without ceremony by Secretary Belknap.

—A decision has been rendered in the suit of Commodore Vanderbilt against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, securing payment of interest on the bonds of the Company.

—A freshet at Whitefield, N. H., on Monday night, destroyed property valued at $100,000. Several draw bridges and buildings were washed away, and the tracks of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad were destroyed for a distance of one mile and a quarter.

—A large meeting of colored citizens to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held at St. Louis on Monday night. Speeches by several persons, all heartily endorsing the nominees, and urging the colored people to stand firmly by the Republican party, were loudly applauded.

—Mrs. Woolford and Miss Annie Herriett, of Manchester, N. H., were on Tuesday bound over in the sum of $5,000 each on a charge of attempting to poison Daniel Woolford, the husband of the former, with scalo soup, administered with medicine. Neither of the women deny the charge. Woolford is about sixty years of age.

—The Woman's Suffrage Association of Chicago held its annual meeting on Tuesday. The usual speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia platform and General Grant, and denouncing Horace Greeley as a persistent opponent of woman's rights and the enemy of progress.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—River eleven feet; falling. Arrived.—Charmer, Evansville. Departed.—Davenport, St. Louis; W. Skillinger, Memphis; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed.—Nashville, Cincinnati; Peytona and barges and Bee and barges, Cincinnati, and Potomac to-day, New Orleans; Alien, Little Rock; Bismarck, from below, is expected to-night.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton easier; sales 350; good ordinary 22¾c; low middlings 24c; middling 25c; receipts 638 bales; no exports; stock 12,348.

NASHVILLE, June 11.—Cotton demoralized; no sales.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton dull and declined.

THERE are no less than seventy-eight different styles of photographs of H. G. in the shop windows. Some give him the soft, innocent, woolly look of Mary's little lamb, while others give him the air of an enraged rutabage or a pugnacious pumpkin. In the first he is supposed to be giving pastoral advice; in the latter shouting "you lie, villian, you lie," to some recalcitrant opponent of pig-iron.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

How Grant Wrote His Letter of Acceptance.

THE CLAYTON INVESTIGATION.

Bills Which Failed to Pass.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO TAX.

Democrats want Democratic Candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1872.

TOBACCO IN WAREHOUSES.

Commissioner Douglass decides that tobacco stored in export tobacco warehouses may be withdrawn at the reduced rate on and after July 1st.

DEMOCRATS WANT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Several prominent Democrats, about twenty-five in number, representing Virginia, Texas, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and New York, held a secret meeting last evening at the Owen House, and resolved that in the event of the Baltimore Convention endorsing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, that immediate steps will be taken to call another Convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Their headquarters are at Indianapolis, with Col. Grey as Chairman.

HOW GRANT WROTE HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The President wrote his letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination while at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, after his return from the Executive Mansion, where he had received the President and Vice President of the Convention. Sitting down at a table, he carefully read the letter which formally notified him of his nomination, and taking up a lead pencil, commenced writing his reply on a half sheet of letter paper. The President wrote rapidly, and when he had finished the letter, read it aloud to those present, on which they all expressed themselves highly pleased with it. A verbal alteration was suggested by one of the gentlemen present, which was accepted by the President; but with this exception the original draft of the letter bore no erasures.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will prevail very generally on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio valley, with light to fresh westerly and northerly winds, and over the Southern States with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds; clear and partially cloudy weather over the southern portion of the Middle States and New England States, and increasing cloudiness and possibly theatening weather over the northern portion, with light to fresh westerly to southerly winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

BILLS WHICH FAILED TO PASS.

Among the bills which failed in Congress last night were the following: Amendatory of the passenger steamboat law; purchase of a site for a public building in Pittsburgh, Pa.; relating to the limit of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, namely, allowing 160 pounds instead of 140 pounds of steam pressure; for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river, and to release to Indiana lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake.

EXTRA PAY.

John C. Graham, prominent in the workingmen's organizations in New York, accompanied by Senator Wilson, visited Judge Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treaty, for the purpose of making arrangements that the amounts due the workingmen on the New York Postoffice for the extra two hours work in the past be paid directly to the men themselves, or through a committee they may appoint. Judge Richardson promised to give the matter his attention.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR CLAYTON NOT SUSTAINED.

The majority of the special committee of the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, reported that in their opinion the charges are not sustained. Senator Norwood protests against the majority submitting a report at this time. He says the report refers only to a small portion of material evidence, and the conclusions of the majority were hastily drawn.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling on the national banks throughout the country for a report of their condition at the close of business on June 10.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio, has been authorized to commence business.

SECRETARY FISH.

Secretary fish left for New York last night. He returns on Monday.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Washington Platform.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1872.

It is the general opinion that the Philadelphia Platform covers a greater number of subjects, and is conceived in a more explicit and progressive spirit than any similar state paper that has ever emanated from a partisan Convention. Its earnest language concerning labor, the protection of immigrants and their considerations of the enlargement of the sphere of woman's activity, is highly commended as a bold push in the direction of national progress.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Grant and Wilson is not merely received here with satisfaction but with enthusiasm; and our leading statesmen are confident of success, however, a thorough canvass and systematic organization are all wanted, and must not be neglected.

The manifestations have moreover come from the masses of our citizens, for the office holders have remained quiet as a body, a fact demonstration by them might give countenance to the false allegations that Grant's nomination was secured by official interference.

LATEST FROM ALASKA.

Special agent Buynitzky arrived from the Seal Islands a few days since and is the bearer of very satisfactory accounts of the condition of affairs in St. Paul and St. George Islands. The inhabitants are being better housed and taken care of than hitherto, and their schools are in a flourishing condition. Not only the children are rapidly learning the English language, but also many of the grown up inhabitants.

The company that has the islands in charge seems to carry out the provisions of its lease with fairness and promptitude. There were collected $311,000 at an expense to the Government of only $5,000, including salaries and their other expenditures.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The latest news is that the Government of England has reconsidered its determination to allow the treaty to lapse, and that the supplemental article will be ratified and the arbitration proceed. When England expected further concession from our Government it found that it was not safe to trifle with it, and has concluded that if the present treaty should fail no other as favorable would be likely to be negotiated.

Our mutual money interests are so great that it will be a matter of rejoicing if the differences between England and its ears be settled upon honorable terms to both nations.

THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

I have seen a perspective drawing of the new postoffice building in the Supervising Architect's room of the Treasury Department. The design is pronounced by competent judges, in whose judgment I concur, as most magnificent and powerful.

It is not yet generally known, but as the magnificent buildings now in progress will be finished, the recognition will be forced upon the people that in Supervising Architect Mullett the country has a man of genius and originality, of which it may well be proud.

A friend who traveled through Europe last summer, and saw the ancient and modern architectural achievements in the proud Eu. . . . country, informs me that the postoffice Building at New York and at Chicago far exceed in beauty, power and splendor anything he has seen upon the European continent.

There is no living man who has such a sure future of immortality as the supervising Architect, whose fame will increase as the magnificent structures which he has designed are handed down from century to century.

THE GERMANS AND GRANT.

It is becoming more evident from day to day that nearly all those Germans who have hitherto supported the Republican ticket will remain inside the organization during the ensuing campaign, and that should Greeley be the nominee of the Democratic party, a large number of Democratic Germans will prefer Grant to the latter.

Having recently conversed with German delegates from Philadelphia I find that party opinion among the Germans is rapidly changing Grant-ward, and if efficient means are adopted to enlighten those people of their own language a vast majority of them will attach themselves to the Republican party.

Yesterday Senator Sumner called upon Senator Wilson and congratulated him upon his nomination, stating this call was actuated by mere personal friendship, and not political motives. It is now rumored that he will support Greeley, although his friends think he will take no active part in the campaign.

Secretary Boutwell is mentioned as Senator Wilson's successor in the Senate. AGATE.

"DIED from exhaustion through want of food and proper nourishment" was the verdict of a coroner's jury at an inquest held on the body of James Scanlon, a Irish laborer, employed at the County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth, England. Deceased sometimes earned 18s. a week, but in rainy weather this amount was considerably reduced, and, as a consequence, he found his rent in arrear, and his wife and family almost without food. Anxious to get out of debt, and to support those who were dependent upon him, Sewington deprived himself of the food necessary to sustain life.

HOME NEWS.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation and Appointment—Teachers' Salaries—A Schedule Adopted—Depositing Funds—Fixing Vacation.

The Central Board met yesterday. Present, Messrs. Ahl, Craig, Fleming, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetash, Wilkinson and Wilson, President.

The resignation of Robert Young, Esq., as a member of the Board from the Springfield subdistrict, was received and accepted.

The credentials of J. F. Caldwell, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy occurred by the resignation of Robert Young, Esq., was received and on motion of Mr. Nobbs accepted and Mr. Caldwell declared a member of the Board.

The minutes were read and corrected. Mr. Hartman stating that on the motion to lay the resolution from the Franklin district on the table, he had voted in the negative whilst he had been recorded as having voted in the affirmative.

A communication from numerous lady teachers stating that the present system of grading salaries according to the department in which they are employed, does injustice to many of our most able and experienced teachers, especially to those in the lower departments, and petitioning for a reconsideration of this question, and for such an adjustment of the salaries as will be based upon experience, without reference to department. Received and filed.

The monthly reports of the City Superintendent, Principal of the High School, and Secretary were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported the following:

Resolved, That the allotment for teachers of the sub-district schools for the year ending June 30, 1872, be as follows:

	Princ'l. 1st Class.	Princ'l. 2d Class.	Assist. Gram'r.	Assist. Mod'm.	Assist. Prim'y
Duquesne	1	—	2	3	4
South	1	—	2	3	4
Grant	1	—	2	3	4
Hancock	1	1	3	4	5
Forbes	1	—	4	4	5
Franklin	1	—	4	4	5
Morse	1	—	2	3	4
Moorhead	1	—	2	3	4
O'Hara	1	—	2	3	4
Springfield	1	—	2	3	4
Minersville	1	—	2	3	4
Oakland	1	1	2	3	4
Lawrence	1	—	2	3	4
Howard	—	1	2	3	4
B. Allen	—	1	2	3	4
Highland	1	—	2	2	5
Liberty	1	1	2	2	4
Lincoln	1	—	3	4	4
Colfax	—	1	3	4	4
Peebles	—	1	3	4	4

Resolved, That the salaries of the Principals and Teachers of the sub-district schools shall be as follows:

Principals of schools with 6 or more Assistants	$1600
Principals of schools with less than 6 Assistants	1200

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Teachers of not less than 3 years' experience in said department	$ 650
Teachers of less than 3 years', and more than 1 year's experience in said department	600
Teachers of less than 1 year's experience in said department	500

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Teachers of not less than 3 years' experience in said department	550
Teachers of less than 3 years', and more than 1 year's experience in said department	500
Teachers of less than 1 year's experience in said department	450
Teachers of German	650

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Teachers of 5 years' experience in teaching	$ 500
Teachers of less than 5 years', and more than 3 years experience in teaching	450
Teachers of less than 3 years', and more than 1 year's experience in teaching	400
Teachers of less than 1 year's experience in teaching	300

That in case of promotion no teacher shall receive a less salary than she received in the grade below.

Resolved, That any sub-district Board desirous of having German taught in their school have authority to employ a teacher of German instead of one of the number allotted to them in the medium department.

Resolved, That where the average attendance of pupils falls below 45 per teacher, that in case of vacancies no new teacher will be paid until the attendance reaches the required standard.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the report was adopted.

Propositions for acting as treasurer for depositing funds of the Board were received.

John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank, agreeing to pay five per centum on current balance, and charge eight per centum when advancing money.

Jos. Eichbaum, Jr., Cashier Tenth Ward Bank, agreeing to pay 5 8-10 per centum on daily balances charge 7 3-10 on overdrafts.

Mr. Steinmeyer, Cashier Third National Bank, agreeing to pay 5½ per cent. per annum on balances and charge on advances 7 per cent. per annum.

On motion of Mr. Kehew, the bid of the Tenth Ward Bank was accepted.

Mr. Nobbs moved that a committee of three be appointed to audit the accounts of the Board. Agreed to and Messrs. Nobbs, McEwen and Mitchell were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, it was ordered that when the schools close, on Friday evening, 28th inst., there be a vacation until Monday, September 2d.

On motion of Mr. Craig, it was ordered that the salaries for June be withheld until the annual report from their respective Boards be filed in the office.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Principals of the South Side boroughs that the pupils of said schools will be admitted to the examination for admission to the High School.

The Chair announced as Visiting Committee, Messrs. Sterrett, Rankin and Praetsch.

On motion, adjourned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The State Sabbath School Association—The Eighth Annual Convention—The Gathering of the Delegates—The Opening Days' Exercises—Large Attendance of Noted Workers—Something Practical Anticipated.

Within a few years past the Sunday School cause has attracted especial attention from church people—who seemed rather slow in discovering one of the strongest sources of power; but when the secret *was* discovered the enthusiasm in prosecuting all enterprises in this direction ran high, and the Sabbath School at once was raised from the merely nominal position toward the church which it had previously held, to the front of the churches most important enterprises, for good. Then the value of the concentrated effort and unity of action was recognized and sectarianism in a measure was dropped and union associations of eager workers from all the churches were formed where the subject was discussed, the best plans talked of, new theories promulgated, and a general fraternal community of interest established, which never failed to give a new impetus to the work. One of these organizations which holds its annual meetings yearly is the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, composed of delegates from all the schools in the State, where a lively interest is taken in the advancement of the Sunday school. The eighth annual convention of this association commenced yesterday afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue.

Our local sunday school workers for some time past have been actively engaged in making preparations for the meeting, and have succeeded in stirring up an unusual interest in the matter, while they have also been fortunate in securing the attendance of some of the most noted workers in the State.

The sessions of the Convention are to be held in the auditorium of the church—one of the most beautiful and commodious in our city. The room wore an unusually attractive appearance yesterday, through the efforts of some one with refined taste and deft hands, who had so decorated the facade before the organ with festoons of evergreens and white flowers, flanked the platform on either side with the largest of rustic stands, in which flowers were blooming, and filled in the decorations around the altar with brilliant bouquets and rustic baskets of the most variegated appearance. The appearance of the platform through this graceful arrangement, was very much improved, while the fragrance from the flowers could not be unappreciated.

The Convention proceeded to business at half-past two o'clock, when the church was about half filled with delegates and visitors—the ladies forming a large proportion of the latter. Rev. George A. Peltz presided temporarily, and the exercises opened in the

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Professor William Johnson leading in the vocal exercises and presiding at the organ. Rev. Mr. Peltz then led in prayer, after which by instruction of the Executive Committee he called Rev. Robert Lowry to the Chair and named Rev. Frank Stark of Venice, county as Secretary. The reverend gentleman then addressed the Convention briefly on the general purpose which had called them together—to interchange views on the Sabbath School work—the best methods which have hitherto supported the Republican ticket will remain inside the organization during the ensuing campaign, and that should Greeley be the nominee of the Democratic party, a large number of Democratic Germans will prefer Grant to the latter.

Having recently conversed with German delegates from Philadelphia I find that party opinion among the Germans is rapidly changing Grant-ward, and if efficient means are adopted to enlighten those people of their own language a vast majority of them will attach themselves to the Republican party.

Yesterday Senator Sumner called upon Senator Wilson and congratulated him upon his nomination, stating this call was actuated by mere personal friendship, and not political motives. It is now rumored that he will support Greeley, although his friends think he will take no active part in the campaign.

Secretary Boutwell is mentioned as Senator Wilson's successor in the Senate. AGATE.

"DIED from exhaustion through want of food and proper nourishment" was the verdict of a coroner's jury at an inquest held on the body of James Scanlon, a Irish laborer, employed at the County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth, England. Deceased sometimes earned 18s. a week, but in rainy weather this amount was considerably reduced, and, as a consequence, he found his rent in arrear, and his wife and family almost without food. Anxious to get out of debt, and to support those who were dependent upon him, Sewington deprived himself of the food necessary to sustain life.

AN AMUSING ACCIDENT.

A Menagerie Thrown from the Rails—Fun and Terror.

As the great Barnum's show was leaving Erie on Saturday morning *en route* to Corry, says the Titusville *Courier*, one of the trains drawn by two engines, was thrown from the track, and both locomotives and several cars were precipitated down the bank, the two former imbedded in the earth, while the latter were completely wrecked, and the entire train with its contents received a lively shaking up. The lions roared, the monkeys chattered, parrots screamed, the great rhinoceros snorted and buled, while the less ferocious animals like the giraffe and eland, shrank trembling into corners, refusing to recognize the caresses of their keepers. Acrobats and equestrains executed feats of agility never attempted in the sawdust ring, some of them going through the car windows in their eagerness to escape.

As the accident happened about two o'clock in the morning, and the night being cloudy and dark, the confusion that reigned, must be imagined for it cannot be described. It was speedily discovered that a cage containing two Royal Asiatic lions was among the wreck, and the terrified performers were not long in ascertaining that these two monarchs of the jungle were *loose and unharmed*. This fact added to the terror of the scene, and a stampede for safety immediately ensued. Prof. Charles White, the celebrated lion tamer, alone remained undismayed, and immediately began perfecting arrangements to secure his pets—a feat as may be supposed, not easily accomplished. Arming himself with an ordinary rail-hide, Prof. White advanced towards the spot where two unleashed brutes stood glancing ferociously about them, but he had not approached very near to them when he was greeted with a terrific roar from the male, which broke the stillness of the night in an awful and startling manner. It "meant business," as the great beast stood erect lashing his tawny sides with his tail, it was evident, that for a time at least, he was "monarch of all he surveyed." The little "kitten" or baby lion, partook of the general excitement and mewed piteously. At times the lioness would seize it in her mouth and look furiously about, as if upon the point of leaping into the darkness in search of a safe retreat, and for a time things looked squally. The lion tamer, however, was at work, and procuring a stout rope he succeeded in throwing it over the head of the male lion and in a few moments he was securely fastened to a tree. The female, however, with a perverseness peculiar to her sex, and perhaps influenced by the recent loss of two of her "kittens," was not so tractable and showed fight, but Prof. White's determined manner soon brought her to terms, and slip-noosing the young one and slowly drawing it into an empty cage, the mother was induced to follow, and thus were both the ferocious beasts secured, and all immediate danger from them was over.

The other animals were captured without much trouble, and at about ten o'clock the show arrived at Corry, where an immense crowd of people were patiently awaiting their coming.

It is at once singular and fortunate that no one was seriously injured, nor were any very valuable animals hurt. Four cars with their contents were wrecked, and many animals let loose, but it is believed that most of them have been recaptured, the lions being the most dangerous ones that were let loose. Great credit is due to Professor White for his intrepedity, for had he been less determined, serious loss of life might have occurred through the ferocity of the two brutes that had so suddenly secured their freedom.

It was not known, until the train reached Corry that the cage containing the tigers had been harmed, but in the smash, one end of the cage had been knocked in, and when the train stopped at the depot, both tigers quietly poked their heads out, and were on the point of leaping into the crowd when they were discovered and driven back. In consequence of the delay, only two exhibitions were given in Corry, the first one taking place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The accident was caused by a switch being out of place and both the switchman and engineer are blamed. It is probable that whoever is to blame, the railroad company will have a round bill of damages to pay.

***ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—MORTGAGES AND PRIME Commercia paper. W. S. MARKS, Real Estate office, 69 Grant street. je6:58

WANTED.—TO LOAN MONEY ON Bond and Mortgage, in large or small amounts. H. H. McCORMICK, Attorney at Law, No. 64, Grant street, Hampton's Law Building. my18:144

WANTED—AGENTS.—A NUMBER of FIRST CLASS men who can give good reference as to character and industry, to sell the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Family Sewing Machines in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, Gen. Agent. my29:90 No. 178 Liberty street.

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c., several ladies and boys with reference and places to apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Charles,) first door from Suspension Bridge. Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS SITUATED at No. 108 WYLIE STREET, either furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife without children. Inquire at the above number. je12:89

TO LET.—DESK ROOM AND OFFICE in Upper Pike Office, corner of Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburgh. Rent very low. Call immediately. ARRON SEWER PIPE CO. 95:58

TO LET.—A TWO STORY DWELLING house at No. 172 Second avenue. Apply to Andrew D. Smith, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny. my8:90

TO LET.

STORE, No. 79 Third avenue.

BASEMENT, No. 32 Market street.

HALL, corner Third avenue and Market street.

BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.

Inquire of

J. M. GAZZAM,

or WM. LOVE,

je12 NO. 96 Fifth Avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD ROUTE ON TWO DAILY MORNING PAPERS for sale cheap. Inquire at

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING, corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$6 00
Do for 6 months.....3 00
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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in sending papers.
Parties wishing to subscribe for the GAZETTE daily—will, upon application, be supplied copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLEY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
R. M. MCALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
E. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
H. F. SAMPLE, of Beaver.
J. W. HALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. K. YOUNG, of Monongahela.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HAFER, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILL SNOS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THOMAS MACCONNELL,	J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL PURVIANCE,	MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING.	THOMAS HOWARD.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A notice will be found elsewhere of a grand ratification meeting to be held this evening, at Library Hall, at half-past seven o'clock, to endorse the nomination of GRANT AND WILSON. Governor Morton, of Indiana, will speak on the issues of the campaign, and will be followed by our own eloquent H. Bucher Swoope. The mere mention of these facts will crowd the house from pit to dome. Turn out Republicans to-night, at Library Hall, and administer a crushing blow to the double enemy at the opening of the campaign. Give us an old fashioned Allegheny county meeting of hard-fisted Republicans. Come one; come all.

BONDS Frankfort at 99⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114⅛.

MASSACHUSETTS has had two Presidents but only one Vice President, Elbridge Gerry, who died in office in 1814.

SENATOR SUMNER, according to Representative Walls, of Florida, told a number of colored delegates who recently waited on him, that he would not oppose any ticket on which Mr. Wilson's name was placed.

IT TOOK the Democratic State Convention in Louisiana just a week to nominate a State ticket; or rather agree with the liberal reformers on a ticket, and then the effort was only partially successful, for the L. R.'s rejected the best part of the ticket named.

EVEN Greeley men cannot be induced to stick to Greeley. Three of the Greeley Committee of New York—Messrs. Aspinwall, Draper and Laire—have withdrawn from the committee, because it is their purpose to go for Grant. These dissolving views are significant.

THE *Tribune*, editorially, admits that the Philadelphia ticket—Grant and Wilson—"will be hard to beat." Greeley believes in the maxim "forewarned is forearmed," doubtless, and does not underrate the work before him. He will be the worst beaten candidate in November, of any of his predecessors since the campaign of 1852, when Gen. Scott was shelved.

AN ESTIMATE of the vote in the Republican caucus of New Hampshire for United States Senator stands as follows:—Senator Patterson, 75; E. H. Rollins, 60; scattering 75. The Democratic vote is ready to jump to any Republican candidate who will "bolt" the caucus, but it requires a change of 50 votes to effect such a result as was produced in Connecticut.

THE acquittal of Doctor Huston in Baltimore, of the grave charges on which he was tried by an ecclesiastical court, is not received with general approbation in that city. The Baltimore *American* especially is severe in its criticism of the court, and reiterates the charges against the Doctor with fully as much vigor as it first presented them. It alleges that the verdict was a forced one by outside clerical and social influences. There may be a great deal of pride of opinion in all this, for we have observed in cases of this character, where the characters of clergymen are involved, there is on the part of very many, a ghoul like proclivity to hold on to the morsel of scandal. It is given up with reluctance even where the innocence of the accused is made manifest to impartial minds.

WE ARE bound to say that the versatile editor of the *Leader*—who, by the way, has a knack of getting out of tight places—shows much political ingenuity in his plan of ascertaining which of two candidates polls the largest popular vote, when the supporters of both vote the same ticket. In the first place his plan is defective, inasmuch as the majority of those whom he calculates on voting the Mongrel upside down ticket, cannot read, and therefore could not tell "tother from which." Then again, this astute political manager would butt against another difficulty in his effort to induce the tally clerks at each election district to give him the number of those who voted Democracy straight, and also those who polled it upside down. Try again, neighbor; you really amuse us. May be you will hit upon a better plan next time. If you think you could succeed in getting any Democrats of the straight sort to vote the Liberal ticket, and also that you could thereafter arrive at the popular vote by getting separate tally sheets from all the polls in the country, and promise not to gouge poor Horace too badly in the count, we would suggest, instead of reversing the order of the names on the electoral ticket to suit the tastes of the voters, that you simply print "Greeley" on the margin of one, and "Adams" on the other. No charge for the advice.

WHAT is the matter with our Fifth avenue contemporaries? Each day we are called upon to correct their political blunders. They certainly know better, at least their responsible editors do; but perhaps these latter depend upon "carpet-baggers" for editorials, and hence the blunders. For instance our genial friends of the *Dispatch*—political luminaries—*par excellence*, speak of the next, as the 44th Congress, whilst the "smallest" chronicles the close of the recent Congressional session, naming it the "1st session of the 41st Congress." All wrong, neighbors, the recent session was the 2d of the 42d Congress, and hence the next Congress will not be the 44th, but the 43d. We make no charge for these corrections; but really, editors who aspire to represent the Republican party, should not write so recklessly. It keeps us busy in rectifying their errors. Such blundering is bad enough in independent sheets, but is inexcusable in party papers.

THE unremitting care necessary to the successful conduct of business, is illustrated in a recent exhibit of fraud and crime in New York, whereby the business secrets of a firm were obtained by a rival. A hitherto esteemed and respectable merchant has had the privilege, through the rascality of a suborned janitor, of entering the premises and overlooking the safe, and copying or abstracting the letters and most private papers of Phelps, Dodge & Co. This firm is well known throughout the country, and does a business to the amount of twenty-four millions of dollars annually. The criminal bought over some of the confidential clerks, and eventually got into the safes by means of false keys made from wax impressions. This gave him the secrets of the firm, and exposes a danger little dreamed of to which men engaged in large business operations are subject. In this case the offender must be ranked as a criminal of the highest grade; he was not only dishonest himself far beyond mere thievery, but corrupted others.

THE first meeting of the newly organized Republican county Executive Committee takes place to-day, at Lincoln Club Rooms. We need not say that the most important duties are placed upon its members, who will be justly held responsible for the conduct of the campaign, and the results in the county at the October and November elections. The Committee is a large and good one; and we earnestly urge upon each member the necessity for attending the meetings, and taking an active part in the deliberations and business. The work to be done in our county this fall is by no means light, and it should not either be imposed upon, or entrusted to the judgment of a few persons, as is too often the case. The sessions of the Soldiers convention will be held in this city on the 17th of September. Members of the old armies from all sections of the country will be present at the convention, and it would be well for the Committee to provide for a grand mass meeting and procession at that time, as the effect will be electrical upon the delegations to the Soldiers convention.

END OF THE LONG SESSION.

The long session of the Forty-second Congress terminated on Monday night at nine o'clock, the hour of adjournment having been twice extended during the afternoon and evening to secure the completion of business. The prolonged and bitter struggle over the enforcement law, added by the Senate to one of the appropriation bills, was terminated by the adoption of a compromise measure, whereby the requisite two-thirds necessary to take up and pass the bill in the House were secured. The amendment extends the safeguards of the Federal election law to any county or parish in any Congressional district, and places it in the power of ten citizens to secure supervisors of election for any precinct, on application to the U. S. Circuit Judge. These supervisors are merely watchers of election, and have no power beyond witnessing the proceedings of the election boards, the count of the vote, making returns, etc. The advantage is that they can be used by the Government as witnesses.

During the session Congress has passed and the President approved between 460 and 470 bills. One of the Presidential vetoes, and a very wise one it was, frustrated what would have turned out to be the establishment of a very costly principle, viz.: payment for losses sustained by so-called Union men through military operations at the South during the war. Union men under such temptation would have multiplied, and claims have run into hundreds, possibly thousands of millions. The careful guardianship of the treasury by President Grant has saved all this. The most important legislation of the session bearing on the general interests of the country were undoubtedly the tariff and tax laws, whereby a reduction in direct and indirect taxes was made, variously estimated for the coming year at from fifty to seventy millions of dollars. The modifications of the internal revenue system will admit of the abolition of much of the expensive machinery hitherto necessary for the collection of taxes, and accordingly the new law provides for a consolidation and reduction of the internal revenue districts by the first of January next, so that the whole number in the country shall not exceed eighty. This, of course, will effect a large diminution in the cost of collection. The abolition of the tax on gas, after the first of July, and the repeal of all stamp taxes, with the single exception of the two cent stamp upon bank checks, orders and drafts, which is retained, will be cordially received by the business community. The House passed a bill repealing the franking privilege, but too late for the Senate to act on it.

Both the general bridge bill for the Ohio river and the steamboat bill, failed. General Negley succeeded on Monday in securing the passage of a bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh, but the bill went over until the next session owing to want of time to get it through the Senate.

When Congress meets again next winter the great political contest of the year will have been decided. The record of the session is a good one, and one that the members can afford to go before their constituents on, with confidence in an emphatic endorsement. There have been fewer corrupt schemes carried through than for many sessions, and notably there has been an entire abandonment of the squander of the public lands on corporations.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

In nothing has President Grant won more of the confidence of his own countrymen, and at the same time appeased the wrath of the Western Indians, and restrained their vengeful spirit, as his policy of appointing the Peace Commissioners. They were taken from the front ranks of society, and were all noted for their kindness of heart, honesty of purpose, and cordiality of temperament. The impression was at once made upon our own people, that the President was thoroughly enlisted in the "peace policy," and that that policy would have a faithful trial at the hands of his appointees. In no less a degree was the untutored and suspicious mind of the red-men impressed with the good intentions of the whites toward their race. They had hitherto been accustomed to brilliant displays of military power, and had been held in check, if at all, through dread of punishment at the hands of the troops. But the Commissioners of President Grant without troops or show of power went among the most savage of the tribes, bent on dealing out justice to the Indian, and at once, like Wm. Penn found the way to his heart.

Indian wars since then have ceased, and a number of the tribes have applied for utensils for cultivating their lands, and teachers to learn them to read and write the English language. No one can know the greatness and extent of this victory—a victory more renowned than if achieved on the field of battle—except those who have knowledge of the extent of the loss of life and treasure through the past policy of the Government, and the obduracy of the savage heart, made bitter and malignant through years of abuse and injustice practiced by dishonest and heartless agents of the Government. We are willing to admit that the wrongs have not all come from the white man, but there is an abundance of proof that whosoever, in the past, has been to blame for outrages on the border, the old system of dealing with the Indians has long since been proved an utter and contemptible failure. Therefore is it to the honor of our good President that he, with full knowledge of all the facts, and after an experience in person on the border, wherein he must have learned and understood the wants of both whites and Indians, has established the more humane and more effective policy of the present Commission. In order to effect this change, an army of contractors, agents, sub-agents and western merchants, who, for long years, had grown rich under the previous systems, had to be overborne and displaced. All that malignity and perfidy could devise was concocted and uttered against the well meant efforts of the Commissioners, and in a thousand ways were attempts made to defeat their plans in holding the Indians at peace. At last, through the steadfast, determined adherence of General Grant to his peace policy, the enemies of the Indian and the country were defeated and driven off. The Commissioners have now full sway on the border, and the effect of their labors is magical. It affords us pleasure to be able to say that it is the present intention of the Indian Commissioners to have Red Cloud, Red Dog and the others of the Indian embassy now in the East, give a public reception in this city on Thursday evening of this week, in one of the public halls, whereat the Chiefs will tell the people what has been done for them by the Peace Commissioners, under the policy of the present administration. The public will thus be afforded an opportunity of seeing these celebrated western warriors, and hearing from their own lips the story of their wrongs, and the labors of themselves and the Commissioners to bring about a better condition of things on the border. We hope there will be a large attendance of citizens, and we shall give a full report of the proceedings and speeches, in the event of the reception taking place. Mr. Brunot, the worthy President of the Indian Commission informs us that he hopes to be able to accomplish it, and if he succeeds, due notice will be given of time and place.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

GREELEY AND GRATZ CAMPAIGN SONG.
Air—"*The John Brown Chorus.*"

Do you hear our war cry sounding from the prairies of the West?
Well, no. Positively we can't say that we do. It is sad, too.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* fears that a "straight nomination at Baltimore would hopelessly demoralize the Democracy."

Anything straight would demoralize the Democracy.—No; that's wrong; they make a single exception in favor of whisky.

BISMARCK is credited with saying that even the greatest absolute monarchy can now-a-days no longer guide the complicated machine of State—he needs the help of the representatives of the press and of the people.

Which shows that these people are learning the secret of our American institutions.

YEARS AGO, when in his prime, Greeley spoke of Democracy thus: "Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of that same Democracy." * * * * "May it be written on my grave that I never was its follower and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

He nows squints Baltimoreward, and is trying to make a new epitaph as the old one don't suit.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is not only "*not an organ*," but it will not be run as "*a campaign paper.*" It will proceed as usual. When we propose to roll over in the dirt and indulge in a whooping ecstacy for anybody, we will advise the public of the change of heart necessary before assuming that role.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We commend this to the attention of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

RECORDER HACKETT in New York the other day took occasion to denounce the law, which forbids the carrying of concealed weapons, and said he had made it an invariable practice to carry a revolver himself, as he believed it was the duty of all good citizens so to do. His Honor was of the opinion that the law worked only in favor of ruffians, as they, regardless of it carried the weapons, and were always ready to attack a citizen, feeling that they had him at their mercy as he was unarmed. A few practical lessons the other way from the citizens the Recorder thought would make the cut-throats more cautious.

ANOTHER Marshal of France—Jean Baptiste Villiant—has fought his last battle. He was a centenarian, having been born in 1770. Entering the ranks of the French army after he had a thorough military education, he rose surely until, in 1851, he gained the Marshal's baton. He filled many important positions in the camp and in the cabinet, among others that of Minister of War for a number of years. In the discharge of the duties of this office he won the highest esteem of military critics everywhere, and his administration was greatly praised for its perfection, not only by his own countrymen, but by contemporaries in other lands. His "decorations" received represented nearly every order in France.

Notes About the Crops.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing under date of May 28, says:

The recent excitement in the wheat market and consequent advance in the price of that commodity, were evidently results, in a great measure, of a speculative influence. The talk of an impending flour famine had sheer nonsense. In the first place, a large proportion of last year's harvest is still in the hands of the producers, who are awaiting anxiously for a still further advance in price. Then, again, the hurt and cry echoing through the country at the present time, that the coming wheat harvest will prove a failure, is a false alarm, sounded for a purpose alike by speculators who hold large invoices of flour for sale, and by farmers who have not yet parted with their last year's crop. The report that the winter wheat was all either seriously winter-killed or subsequently destroyed by spring drought, is only correct in the most limited sense. In some parts of New York State wheat fields have suffered in part through these influences; but had every wheat field in the entire State been totally ruined in this or any other manner, the disaster should not advance the market price of wheat the value of a single penny per bushel. The fact is, New York as a wheat producing State is essentially "played out." The farmers have "wheated" soil to death. The area given to this crop has diminished rapidly during the last twenty years, while the number of bushels per acre has decreased in about equal proportion. New York farmers are nearly through with raising wheat, and it is about time they found it out. The very best wheat lands in the State produce twenty bushels per acre, it is called a first-class crop, while ten or twelve bushels is considered a fair average harvest. The land is worn out for wheat; a majority of the farmers are learning this fact by experience, and are branching into the production of other staples. It is true that winter frosts and spring drought did injure the wheat fields of New York as well as those in some other places; but not by any means to the disastrous extent represented. Winter wheat fields in most of the wheat-producing districts throughout the Western States promise a more than average harvest, while the acreage of spring wheat in the same districts far exceeds that of any previous season. With the present amount of grain in store throughout the country, and the present prospect of a plentiful harvest, if the current price of flour is sustained it must be achieved through speculative influences alone.

In spite of the general absence of rain, grass is coming forward grandly all through the Middle States and Ohio; and if June proves a propitious month the yield of that great staple will be abundant. Everywhere in the New England States, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the native fruits have displayed a perfect prodigality of bloom, and if one tenth of the fruit now setting matures there is certain to be an excess of all common fruits in their season of harvest.

HENRY W. DUTTON, senior proprietor of the Boston *Transcript*, was foreman of the printing office of Wells & Lilly, of Boston, at the time James Gordon Bennett was employed there, and the intimacy then formed was continued. In 1810 Mr. Bennet solicited work of Mr. Dutton, stating that he was not a printer, but desired to be about a printing office and enjoy the facilities it afforded for mental improvement. The only place where he could be made useful was as copy holder to the proof-reader, and he was given that situation. He was very studious and correct, and, after about a year's service, was promoted to be clerk in a bookstore of the firm on Court street.

THE RIVAL SISTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A BEAUTIFUL BUT DANGEROUS HEROINE.

Miss Cranston, a very accomplished woman, kept a female school near Blanton, a quiet town in New Jersey. This place had been selected by Mrs. Blake, the mother of one of the Rival Sisters, as her home, on account of the reputation of the school. Mrs. Blake made her advent in Blanton in the character of a widow who had recently lost her husband, and she brought with her a daughter ten years of age, named Hester, who was placed with Miss Cranston as a pupil.

Hester Blake was a remarkable child.

Miss Cranston found her a curious study.

"If she is not tempted, all may go well with her," thought the old lady: "but if she is—" and the ominous shake of the head expressed more than words.

Mrs. Blake had fifteen hundred dollars a year, which she stated was derived from property in the South; but where it was situated, and in what place she had lived before she made her advent in Blanton, was a matter of conjecture. No amount of pumping had been successful in extracting such information from either mother or daughter.

For a few years the stranger lived almost alone, for her friendless advent among them had not inspired her neighbors with much confidence in her antecedents; but as time went on, she won upon the good opinion of those around her, and at the time my story opens, Mrs. Blake was received as a guest by the best families in the village.

People did not trust her, but they admired and pitied her; for they said "she is goodly to look at, and she has evidently been a sufferer in the battle of life." Ah! if they had known how, and under what circumstances that battle had been waged, I am inclined to think that the reputed widow would have found few friends or defenders in that straight-laced neighborhood.

The cottage occupied by Mrs. Blake stood about a mile from the town. It was a comfortable house, with a veranda in front, over which flowering vines were trained, and the large yard that surrounded it was shaded by elm-trees.

She was now dreamily regarding her daughter, who stood in front of a mirror combing out a mass of black glistening hair.

The figure of the girl was modelled after that of her mother: there was the same perfection of outline; the same sinuous, elastic movement; but the faces were not alike.

She suddenly turned, and facing her mother, said:

"The monotony of this place is becoming unendurable to me. I wish to see something of the world—I *must* see it, mother."

With a sigh, Mrs. Blake said:

"Sit down on that low chair, and try to be quiet while I speak of things I had almost determined never to reveal to you."

Hester sat down, and prepared to listen to what she had so long desired to know.

Mrs. Blake at length spoke:

"You ask me how it happened that I was cast off by the man I adored?—why he was permitted to wrong me so bitterly as to bring to his home another wife while I yet lived and suffered?

"I must go back to my early life, and tell you of myself before I became the wife of Armand Landry. My father was a dissipated, reckless man, who owned a small place near Le Bocage, as the Landry plantation was called. I was his only child. I was educated in a convent school in France, till I was nearly eighteen years old. Then my aunt took me home, having already arranged a marriage for me. I was not consulted, but I did not rebel against it, for Armand was young and good looking, and I preferred remaining in France as his wife to returning to the dullness of plantation life.

"My father gave me twenty thousand francs as my dower, and Beltot expected to get much more from him. I think that prospect induced him to marry me, for I soon found that he was as indifferent to me as I was to him.

"Indifference soon merged into contempt on my side, and something like aversion on his. We had evidently made a wretched mistake, and we were glad to separate by mutual consent. I returned to Louisiana, and Beltot went to Algeria.

"When I came back to my early home I found my father living as recklessly as ever.

"Among the young men who came to his house was Armand Landry. He was two years younger than I, for he had not completed his twentieth year when I first met him. He soon forsook the gaming table to linger near me, and I—well—I was mad enough to give him the heart my husband had never tried to win. I loved him to that degree that I thought life would be worthless unless it was shared with him.

"Armand seemed devoted to me, but he never asked me to marry him. He knew that his proud old father would look with scorn on the daughter of such a man as my father was.

"My father swore that Armand should yet be my husband, and for that purpose he obtained a divorce for me from Beltot. I was so infatuated that I cared little by what means Armand was to be ensnared, provided I became his wife. I entered into his plans, shameful as they were, and allowed myself to be united to a man who had been lured again to our house, and when incapable of acting for himself, was pronounced my husband by a missionary who had been so short a time in the country that he knew nothing of the wrong he was helping to carry into effect. He was brought to the house a few moments before the ceremony was performed, and left immediately afterward.

"A time had been chosen when the elder Landry was absent from home. I believed that Armand loved me as truly as I did him.

"It was several weeks before he recovered all the natural energy of his mind, and I began to fear that he would be permanently injured by the drug I had permitted to be administered to him. But the time came when he fully understood the position in which he was placed, and then—such scenes as passed between us I cannot describe. He fiercely resented the part I had taken in entrapping him into a marriage that would be odious to his proud father, and declared that he could never forgive me.

"Vainly I tried all my powers of fascination to enthrall him, and win forgiveness from him.

"As soon as he was well enough to leave the house, he went off in search of his father, in spite of all I could do to detain him. His father instituted proceedings for a divorce, after sending Armand to Europe to make a tour, in company with Mr. Russell and his two daughters.

"When I heard that, I was devoured with jealousy; for Ellinor Russell was the young lady who had been chosen by Mr. Landry for his son's wife, and report said that she was both rich and charming. I afterward learned that he was betrothed to Miss Russell.

"When this happened you were but a few weeks old, and I was left with you to take care of, and little enough to do it with.

"Ah! how I hated that fair beauty who had caused me so much woe! Many a night, after you were asleep, have I stolen from my cottage and made my way to the stately home in which that woman dwelt, surrounded by loving care that of right belonged to me. Concealed in the shrubbery I have listened to *his* voice speaking to her in accents of deeper tenderness than he had ever used to me, and I vowed within my soul that I would find means to blight the happiness they seemed to find in each other. They were married.

"My hate culminated when a daughter was born who was destined to fill the place in your father's house of which you had been defrauded.

"Your half-sister is two years younger than you, and in your childhood you were so much alike that but for the difference in size, you might have been taken for twins.

"Armand's joy in this new treasure was soon turned to sadness, for the health of his wife began to fail. She faded slowly away with a mysterious disease. Everything was tried that promised relief, but the spell of an evil eye was upon her, and there was no help for her.

"The doctors said it was the climate that did not suit her, but *I* knew better than that.

"She was taken away for a change of air, but Zelma, the woman that went with her as nurse, was one of the slaves that had belonged to my father, and was devoted to me.

"Mrs. Landry lingered for many months, but she at last died, when you were five years old.

"The years passed on, and Armand was traveling in Europe, rarely writing home, and never sending me a line.

"You were ten years old when he came back. Zelma was dead, and I felt safe now that the only one who could accuse me of the treachery by drugs which the Doctor should skillfully administer to her for that purpose, and Hester—whose resemblance to her was so close as to defy detection—should usurp her place as heiress of the immense estates entailed upon the half-sister through her mother.

The inducement to Dr. Macon was Hester's promise, on the accomplishment of the scheme, to become his wife.

But when Hester came to read over the letters which lay concealed in the bottom of her half-sister's trunk, she found among them several from Raymond De Lorme, a handsome young man whom she remembered as her own first lover at the South, when she was little more than a mere child. These letters were written in a most impassioned strain, and showed that between him and his fair correspondent—Estelle Landry, Hester's now stricken half-sister—a marriage engagement existed.

No sooner had Hester discovered this fact than her old love for DeLorme was rekindled, and she resolved at once to have him also, as well as Estelle's fortune, let whatever obstacles might be in the way. He was now absent in Europe, to remain a year or two, and her purpose must be most carefully concealed from Dr. Macon, that, come what would, the young man should yet be hers!

Mrs. Blake's housekeeper, Mrs. Muller, a German woman with an American education, was a great gossip, and a cunning, selfish, evil-minded woman. Hester, at her mother's suggestion, had turned the key in the outside of Mrs. Muller's sleeping room, while their infernal plot had been planned; but the suspicious woman happened to be to be awake, and she had risen, and emerging through a window, crept around where she could listen to all they said. She took no, meant to have her profit out of the scheme, the secret of which she had obtained unknown to them.

On the following day Mr. Landry felt his end rapidly approaching. He had forbidden peremptorily that Mrs. Blake should be admitted to his presence; but Mrs. Blake had determined to see him before he died. He was very anxious for a confessor; and was finally told that although there was no priest accessible, a Sister of Charity might be obtained. This assurance, and a word of prayer, had been in great demand for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night. A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

CAUSELESS DEPRESSION.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be overestimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this vegetable tonic.

Saratoga Excelsior Spring Water.

Always fresh, received every day direct from the Springs. We find this water
THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST
in the market. We sell from one to two barrels every day. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick and the finest Soda Water in the city. Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We also are the agents for the St. Louis Michigan Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Mineral and Soda Waters.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO., DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery.
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

H. J. LYNCH
is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE
Is Offering Great Bargains in
White Goods.
AT 25 CENTS.
White and Buff P. K.'s.
AT 25 CENTS.
YOSEMITE STRIPES.
WHITE AND BUFF P. K.'s, in small Figures, Stripes and Checks.
WHITE AND COLORED YOSEMITE STRIPES, in Plain and Broken Stripes, various shades.
NAINSOOKS AND JACONETS in Plain, Plaid and Striped.
SWISSES AND TARLATANS in White and Colored, at prices to suit all.
SUITS! SUITS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children, from the cheapest to the finest quality, manufactured expressly to order; a large stock at prices guaranteed the Lowest,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits,
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Sparkling Rubies
New Sabbath School Song Book.
An appropriate name for this neat, complete and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 150 of them, by H. ILSLEY and H. SAUNDERS. Music *neat, fresh, spirited!*
PRICE 25 CENTS.
"Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You."
Is the title of a favorite song by Wodiman. 30 cts.
THE PILGRIM'S HELP
Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular psalm tunes, spiritual songs, &c., &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, the Social Singing Meetings, by ASA HULL. Price 60 cents.
Everybody likes "Kissing at the Garden Gate," Song. Loesch. 40.
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May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
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Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
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149 and 151 Wood Street,
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Human and Artificial Hair Goods
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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.
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All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at
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HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 27 FEDERAL STREET.
PLASTERERS' MATERIALS.
Fresh arrivals of Cleveland White Lime,
" " Eastern White Lime,
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All best brands and for sale by
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MILLINERY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
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Ladies' Hats,
Misses' Hats,
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RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
A large and choice stock very cheap.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
For Ladies, Misses and Children, all qualities, latest styles, at very Low Prices.
Corsets, Chignons,
Hoop Skirts, Hair Plaits,
Bustles, Switches.
Ladies' Satchels,
A Large Assortment at very Low Prices.
Will open a large stock of New Goods on Thursday and Friday, this week, for all Departments,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.
They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.
Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby increasing their annual income nearly One-half Per Cent.
The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.
The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres of its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1-10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.
These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:
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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.
IT IS FOUND!
NO MORE SORE BACKS.
NO BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

THE
Eclipse Imp'd Washing Machine
This Machine is the most perfect one now in use and will do the work of three persons in one-half of the time that it would take to do it on a washboard. It is easy to work, and an ordinary family washing can be done in one or two hours. The Machine is in the shape of a tub, and is therefore air-tight and retains the steam and heat. Comfy and Safety for sale. Manufactured and sold by

FINANCIAL.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
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Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

The local money situation presents no new phases. The banks are in a most comfortable condition, able to meet the wants of those having claims on them, and also in most instances with some surplus for outside manipulations. As the heat of summer runs up the thermometer, the plentitude of money relaxes the rates of interest, and capitalists who generally refuse to lend under one per cent. a month, are feeling comfortable in getting employment during the heated term for their funds at bank rates.

The present rise in our rivers is putting a bright face on our coal men, who are actively engaged in getting their fleets ready to float them away to ports below. This rise is not big enough to get the heavy boats off, but all that can go on six feet of water will be sent forward immediately. This rise is very propitious, and will enable the coal men to stretch out until the Autumn rains sets in, and gives them sufficient water to reach the southern ports, at which time of the year there is always an active demand for fuel, as all who are able to lay in a sufficient supply to keep them comfortable during the inclemency of the Winter months.

The general trade of the city continues fair, and the expectation of a still higher premium on gold causes less hesitation on the part of buyers than is generally exhibited at this season of the year. Some of the iron men show a little trepidation in regard to metal, but the most shrewd amongst them aver that they can see nothing at present to create an opinion that there will be any serious decline in metal for some time to come. There are now in transit thirty thousand tons of Scotch pig to arrive in New York. It is stated, on good authority, that there is a party who has already arranged to buy it up before it arrives, so that it is not likely that the market will be affected to any great extent by this shipment.

In local securities we notice Pittsburgh water loan bonds at par, with accrued interest.

The money markets of the eastern and western cities are all reported in good condition.

The Boston *Post* of the 10 inst. says: Perhaps we might as well say that the best commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent., discounts for choice factory promises and others supposed to be equally good have been passed to a considerable extent to-day, at 6 per cent., while some of the banks and individual lenders find plenty of good borrowers at about 7. Under such circumstances, it would be rather singular if there were no transactions at 6¼.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quotes strictly first-class endorsed paper, from sixty to ninety days, 7 per cent., and for four months' paper of prime credit 6½ to 8 per cent. Single-name paper sells at 8 to 10 per cent.

The imports into New York last week amounted to $6,182,929. The shipments of specie last week amounted to $3,782,639.94. The favorable bank statement last week, for the city of New York, has had an exhilerating influence on trade, and mercantile business was never more promising. We have a report of a gold lode in Colorado, that recently sold for $100,000, and which is now producing at the rate of $3,000,000 per annum.

Geo. H. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Stree and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	120
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	117¼
" 1867	117¾
" 1868	117¾
10-40s	111½
Currency 6's	114¼
Gold	113¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Do Scrip	97¼
Erie	19¾
Harlem	129
Fort Wayne	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	110¾
Wabash	70¾
Union Pacific	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Pacific Mail	74¾
West Union Telegraph	76½
Adams Express	97¾
American Express	78
U. S. Express	85½
Wells Fargo	89

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59¾
Penna. Allotments	59¾
Reading R. R.	60¾
Camden & Amboy	128¼
Lehigh Navigation	45
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	40
Central Transportation	47
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	76½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	97
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	28½

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

Gold after selling at 113½c closed active and firm at 114@114½c; loans were from 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $25,000,000. Government dull and a fraction lower. State bonds dull and firm. Money easy: 4@5. On Stock Exchange dullness was the chief feature; the fluctuations were unimportant. The *Express* says Erie was weak during the early part of the day on a decision in the Court of Common Pleas, which is understood in Wall street as making the company responsible for the indorsed bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie road. At the close the market was firm at the best prices of the day.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 120¼; 5-20's of '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¾; do new, 117¼; 5-20's of '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 112; currency 6's, 114¼; new 5's, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 97; Tennessee, old 72¾; new, 72¾; Virginia, new, 53; do old, 47; North Carolina, old, 32; do new, 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 89; American M. U., 78; United States, 85½; Pacific Mail, 75; New York Central, 97¾; sertp, 97¾; Erie 61¾; preferred, 80, ex. div; Harlem, 129; preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 119¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 73¾; preferred, 94; Rock Island, 111; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 55¾; preferred, 78; Wabash, 70¼; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 45; C. & A., 113; preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & I., 93¾; Burlington & Quincy, 130¾; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 37¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 39¼; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union, 94¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

ASHES.—Market quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined, 6@6¼c; Nitrate, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER.—Continues very dull, but there is no quotable change in prices; solid packed, 10 to 12; roll, 13 to 15. Commission houses are discouraging shipments.

BEANS.—In limited supply, and steady, with regular sales at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, but dealers in view of the fact, that the purchases for several months have been very meagre, are expecting an early improvement in the demand; we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cts per lb.

CHEESE.—Is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation of stock, and prices are fully sustained; Dairy, 11 to 12; Factory, 13½ to 14; Goshen, 14 to 14½.

CARBON OIL.—Is quiet and unchanged—the jobbing trade is always light at this particular time; we continue to quote at 18 to 20 cents by the car load, and 2 to 3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON.—Continues very dull, and prices are weaker. Country Lard, 7½ to 8cts.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, 3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case: Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@ $6.50, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches continue very dull, and they are about out of season; prices however, are nominally unchanged; 5½ to 9 cents for halves; 6 to 7 for quarters, and 15 to 18 for peeled. Apples in limited supply, may be quoted at 9 to 11 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 15; pitted Cherries, 25 to 28; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—Quiet and unchanged; 17 may be regarded as the ruling quotation for fresh—guaranteed.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts@ 2; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR.—Is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat $8.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice, and $9.50 to $10 for Winter. The demand continues light, being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants. Rye Flour is unchanged at $6.75 to $6.

GRAIN.—While there does not as yet seem to be much inquiry for Wheat, the market, as noted in our last report, in view of the diminished receipts and offerings, is growing stronger, and the general impression at present is that prices will be fully sustained, and perhaps advance. Oats continue dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 50 to 51 cts, a decline of 1@4 cts within the past few days. However, while there is no disputing the fact, that the market is very dull and considerably overstocked at present, dealers generally anticipate an improved demand, and perhaps better prices, within the next sixty days. Shelled Corn is also dull and may be quoted at 63 to 65 cts. Sale of 3 cars at 65 cts. Rye is unchanged at $1 to $1.05 and quiet.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues rather quiet, and no immediate improvement can be reasonably anticipated. Coffee continues firm, and the tendency is upward; however, the demand is light, though this is not unusual at this season of the year. Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, unchanged.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¼; C Yellow and Circle, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@26¼; Prime, 25@25½; Good, 24½; Fair, 24, Java, 28, Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 78; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Ravemeyer & Elder's, 55@58; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 26; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Continues nominally at $20 to $22 the receipts for some days past days have been comparatively light, the supply is still largely in excess of the demand; we now quote at $22 to $25 for prime. It is claimed that cars are much in demand, and we presume that this is not without its effect in curtailing the demand for the latter; however, some dealers regard hay, in anticipation of a light crop, as good to hold.

HEMP.—Market very rough at $120 per ton.

POTATOES.—There was rather more inquiry to-day, as there were a good many wanted to supply the coal fleet, and some dealers were enabled to work off a good deal of their old stock; however, the supply is largely in excess of the demand, and prices are no better, and not likely to be.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; clear rib, 8¾cts, clear, 9 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12¾; do, canvassed, 12¾. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¾. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed and market fair. No movement in either Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¼ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

The market continues very quiet, and prices are weak, and, as compared with yesterday, are a shade lower. Crude was quoted at $3.95 per bbl at Parker, which is the lowest point it has touched for some time. Refined is also weak and lower; spot, 22¾; June, 23. There seems to be no inquiry for future delivery, and there is no disposition to sell except for near by deliveries.

Regular shipments are now being made to Baltimore via the Connellsville road.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 311 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore—Saturday.

Central Rfg. Co., 599 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore—Monday.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Rfg. Cy., 682 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 433 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 280 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 520 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total	2395
RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.	
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	332
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	80
American O W, acct. B S Duncan	224
Eagle O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	246
Commercial O W, acct. W. Stewart	456
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	158
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	124
Star O W, acct. H. McKelvy	80
Superior O W, acct. H. McKelvy	80
Riverside O W, acct. J. M. Penn	474
Total	3533

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co.	8
Harbaugh M & Co.	5
Wm. Clark & Co.	4
J. W. Porter.	6
Total	23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace Co.	11
Lewis O & P.	2
Shoneberger B & Co.	6
Total	19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co.	3

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	3
J Moorhead	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 11—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼. The weather throughout England is wet, and unfavorable to the crops.

PARIS, June 11.—Rentes, 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11¾d. California white wheat 12s 9d@ 13s.; red spring 12s 1d@12s 4d.; red winter 12s 8d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 27s 9d.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The week has opened quiet, and no special alteration has taken place. The printing cloth market is firm at prices previously quoted. Printing cloths appear to have reached the highest point compatible with the transaction of business, and the selection of such orders as come in, and in some grades, especially in seconds, are fully as dear as for spot goods, which would appear to indicate confidence in the sustainment in prices in that direction. Hill's 4-4 bleached sheetings are quoted at 17c. Foreign goods dull, but the demand for silks and ribbons is much better. Most of the woolens, worsteds and alpacas are being warehoused to await the action of the new tariff bill. Foreign spool cottons are unchanged, as the tariff, it is believed, just enables them now to sell at a fair profit. At auction there was a fair attendance, and the following figures were realized: real Lama shawls $10.25, $18.25, $19.75, $27, and $29.50; No. 5 silk ribbons 95c to $1.12, according to color; No. 7 $1.60; No. 9 $2.05 to $2.67. Other imported goods as formerly, with very little coming in.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,785, making total supply for the week thus far 4,562, or 286 cars against 262 last week; market strong at ¼@¾c advance on last week's prices; the quality of stock is not as good as that of previous weeks; there was a large attendance of country buyers, who supplied themselves steadily at an advance, but little stock in the yards unsold at the close; about 1,000 disposed of. Sales: 573 Illinois steers, 1,044 to 1,666 lbs., $6.30 to $7.30; 51 Kentucky steer, 1,234 lbs., $6.25; 127 Ohio steers, 1,233 to 1,483 lbs., $6.45 to $7.40; 35 Texas steers, 1,104 lbs., $6.25; 51 Indiana steers, 1,209 to 1,267 lbs., $6.25 to $6.65; 18 mixed cows, 1,100 lbs., $6.50; 21 Michigan stockers, 1,045 lbs., $5.62½; 17 Indiana cows, 1,029 lbs., $5.50. Sheep: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400; market quiet and easy, and 25c lower in regard to; receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,100; market steady: fair business being transacted at a shade lower prices than prevailed last week, all offerings finding purchasers; sales of 225 Indiana hogs, 177 to 202 lbs. at $4.75; 143 Ohio, 182 lbs. $4.10; 518 Illinois, 147 to 221 lbs. $4.12½@4.20; freight on live stock on the New York Central and Harlem Railroads increased $10 per car this week.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 147; market active, prices fully up to last week's quotations; sales of choice at $10.50; extra $9.50@10.00; first quality $7.50@8.00; second do $6.00@7.25; third $5.00 @5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 681; supply light, small lots of spring lambs sold at $6.00@ 11.00 per head.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton less active; sales 500 bales middling upland 26¼c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5.45@6.25, common to good extra $6.75@7.35; good to choice $7.40@8.30; white wheat western extra $8.30@9.75; extra St. Louis $8.60@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 89@90c. Wheat a shade firmer; Northwest Club $1.73; No 2 Milwaukee to arrive $1.75@ 1.76; winter red western $2.00; choice white Michigan $2.14. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed 53@55c; sail 55½@57c. Oats dull; western 50½@52c; Ohio 52@55c. Eggs unchanged. Hay steady; shipping $1.40. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 18@19¼c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c. Molasses steady; Muscovado 34@37c. Rice in moderate request, 8¼@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¼c; refined 23¼c. Turpentine firm; 58c. Pork firm; new mess $13.40@13.50; new prime mess $12.75; mess June $13.50. Beef quiet and unchanged; hams dull $23@26; tierce nominal; mess $14@17c; extra $17@19. Cut meats firm; hams 9¼@11c; shoulders 5¼@5½c; middles long clear 9¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 11@18c. Cheese 11@14¾c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged, with some export demand for spring supers and extras at $5.50@6.50. Wheat active and advanced; closed quiet: No 2 spring $1.34¼ @1.35¾ cash or June, closing at inside figures; seller July closed at $1.33¾; No 1 $1.34¾@1.35. Corn firm: No 2 mixed regular 45¾@46¾c; fresh 46¾@46¾c cash or June; rejected 45c; seller July active at 48¾@46¾c. Oats firm: No 2 44c cash or June; seller July 30¾c. Rye firm; Nos 1 and 2 74@76c. Barley unchanged: No 2 fall 55¾@58c. Whisky firm; sales at 86c, but generally held at 88¾c. Pork $12.30@12.35 cash; $12.50@12.55 seller July. Lard firm at 8¾c; summer 8¾c. Hams in pickle quiet at 9@10c for winter cured; 8@8¾c for summer. Bulk Meats firm. Bacon quiet: no sales. Cattle dull but unchanged; light sales at 84.05, closing weak.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Tobacco active and strong; sales of 225 hogsheads fair to good lugs at $5.00@8.50; low to medium leaf, $7.00 good to fancy at $11.50@30.00. Bagging: demand limited at 17@17½c. Cotton easy; middling offered at 25¾c. Flour inactive; low grades easy, middling and high grades unchanged; extra family $7.00. Grain quiet and nothing doing. Provisions: firmer feeling but transactions limited. Mess pork, round lots, cash, $12.00@12.25. Bacon shoulders at 5½c; sides clear rib, at 7¾c; clear 7¾c, packed. Lard 9@10c; order lots 5¼c higher. Whisky dull at 86c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling nominally 24½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee advanced ½c; prime 25½c. Rice advanced ¼c. Sugar advanced: 14c. Butter quiet. Mess pork firm; regular $12.50 asked. Lard firm; 8¾@8¾@9c. asked; sales of summer made at 8¾c., to be delivered during summer as made. Bulk meats firm; 4¾@5c asked; Bacon firm; shoulders 6@5½c; sides 7½c. Hogs firm; $3.80@4.25. Tobacco firm: sales 207 hhds. Whisky 86c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Flour dull; superfine $6@6.75; extra $7@7.25. Wheat firm; red $2.10; amber $2.15. Rye $1.10. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 67@68c; mixed western 66@ 67c; white 54@55c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $14@14.25. Crude petroleum 17@17¼c; refined 22¾@23c. Whisky steady at 92¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better; quiet: No. 1 white Michigan $1.95; amber Michigan $1.91¾@1.92; No. 3 red $1.78. Corn firm; high mixed 53½c; low mixed 55¾c; Michigan 53½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 41¾c; Michigan 41¾c. Pork nominally $12.50. Lard 8c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; XX spring $6.50@7.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.49½; No. 2, $1.47. Oats steady; No. 2, 36c. Corn active and advanced, 45¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 73c. Barley dull but unchanged; No. 2 fall 57c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter $1.90; No. 2 $1.80. Corn 53c. Oats 44c. Refined petroleum steady at 20¾@21c in car lots; 21¾@22c in small lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 11.—Flour active and advanced; extra, $2.02; No. 1, $1.95@1.97; amber, $1.90. Corn firm at 54½c. Oats dull and lower at 42c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 11.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 1 bbl eggs, W & J Carson; 2 bags wool, S Bradley & Son; 8 bbls 2 apples, Fred Owens; 7 sks potatoes, W B Moore; 50 hhds, Keifer & Co; 2 bbls cider, L Hahn; 1 car p lumber, A Reineman; 20 bbls soap, Beckfield & Niehaus; 10 do soap, J S Smith & Bro; 1 car cooperage, Jacob Holden; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & McGinniss; 1 car hay, Spear & Glenn; 10 cases tobacco, R Carson; 1 box cigars, R & W Jenkenson; 12 pkgs lard, 11 pkgs eggs, C H Morgee; 2 bbls eggs, G Meyer; 9 bxs drugs, H P Schwartz; 2 do drugs, Joseph Park; 3 do drugs, E C Thorn.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 11—33 bags rags, McCullough S & Co; 2 bbls butter, McMillan, Morrison & Co; 2 do butter, James O'Brien; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 38 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 1 box butter, Jas Montooth; 8 hides, Stimple & Day; 2 bales pelts, Dilworth Glery & Co; 80 sks wheat, Adams & Knox; 35 do oats, Moreland & M; 10 sks potatoes, W Sewell; 61 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 22 do coal, Armstrong D & Co; 21 do coal, Coleman H & Co; 4 cars lumber, A V R R Co; 6 cars railroad, L H Clarke.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 11.—7 bxs sausage, J A Graff & Co; 5 bbls pork, 2 do brandy, 4 do whisky, 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 bgs rags, H R McClelland & Co; 20 bbls shafts, 2 do wheels, Lysle B & Co; 103 hides, J Hamm; J & Son; 8 bbls eggs, 2 kegs a butter, 1 do lard, James O'Brien; 1 box bacon, Head C & Co; 2 kegs butter, H Rea, Jr; 50 bxs soap, Hamilton & Co; 5 bbls flour, S H Baird; 95 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 car oats, Scott & Glsai; 26 bbls rye flour, W Haslage & Co; 50 bxs cheese, N J Braden.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 11.—2 cars lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 do do, South Pitts P Mills; 1 do do, Adams & Jackson; 1 car oil cake, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 14 bdls paper, C P Markle & Son; 9 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 137 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 31 sks potatoes, Jas O'Brien; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 4 rolls carpet, McCallum; 25 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 11 sl hides, J Callery & Co; 45 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 70 do do, and 18 tubs sugar, Van Gorder & S; 30 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; 1 car oats, 1 do corn, McBane & A; 2 cars o bbls, B D Moore; 1 car oats, Houck Mec & Co; 28 bbls eggs, 34 sks rags, 5 jars butter, Volgt M & Co; 113 bbls eggs, 11 kgs butter, Head C & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 11.—50 bbls h wines, Shipton & Wallace; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 12 sks p nuts, Kramer & V; 1 car oats, G F Bohr; 20 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co; 50 sks oats, Mc Henry & Hood; 3 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 7 sks potatoes, 5 bbls eggs, 105 sks oats, H Riddle Son & Co; 20 tres hams, 1,200 bushels corn, Thomas Bros; 1 car corn Carroll & Thorne; 1 do do, Morrison M & Co; 1 do do, F Duff & Son; 500 bushels corn, McBane & A; 70 bbls cement, Laing & McKallip; 28 tres meat, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 tres, Schomaker & Co; 50 do do, Fleming lers & Co; 3 cars corn, Scott & Glsai; 2 cars corn, M F Herron; 1 car oats, W N Nautker & Son; 3 do corn, E H Fienikun; 1 do oats; Laing & McK; 4 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 11.—180 sheep, Hawkins; 166 boxes glass, R C Schmertz; 1 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, 1 sk d apples, 2 coops chickens, J J Pettitt & Co; 5 pkgs eggs, 15 do butter; 41 bls hay, Illig & Hill; 410 galls s ware, W & D Cooper; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 200 bxs w glass, John Flack; 72 bbls apples, A Gannon.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, June 11.—32 sks wheat, George & Shaw; 11 bales hay, 25 bbls oil, S R Patterson; 55 bbls oil, Oppenheimer & Co; 450 galls s ware, W & D Cooper; 360 do do, J M Neil; 30 sks oats, O S Proter; 3 bxs mdse, H HWeaver.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, with 7 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening. It is expected that there will be 8 to 8½ feet to-day, and if so, a large amount of coal will be started. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and all that could be desired for out-door business.

There have been no arrivals except a number of towboats. The Carrie Brooks is due from Wheeling.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati with a good passenger trip, and a fair amount of freight. She will arrive at Cincinnati on Friday, and start up again on Saturday.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: The capacious mate of the Belle Lee for fuel astonished the wood choppers of the White River country, so that it made their hair stand. She cleaned out every wood pile going up, and on her way out the woodmen raised rates on her. They will take the cutters all summer to fill up their depleted wood ranks.

—The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday, says: The John F. Tolle loads independently for New Orleans, and will be followed by the Mollie Moore and Henry C. Yeager. The Thompson Dean was towed to the barrel works yesterday, preferring to lay up rather than carry freight at the present low rates.

—A mammoth steam elevator wharf boat, now being built on the Ohio, is to be located at Memphis. It is 300 feet long, 80 feet wide, and two stories high. The *Avalanche* says it has a capacity to receive 100 bales of cotton in the second story alone, and that it has sixteen steam elevators.

—The citizens of Peoria, Ill., were astonished last Friday morning at seeing logs and drift floating up the Illinois River with as great velocity as they ever floated down. It was owing to heavy rains which filled the tributaries below and created back water.

The Northwestern Union Packet Company will have a wharfboat at St. Louis, independent of that of the Northern Line. It is built on the hull of the defunct Burlington.

—Barmore, of Jeffersonville is contracting to build for the Mound City Ferry Company a new hull 105 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold, with recess stern wheel.

—The Muskingwam River packet J. H. Best goes on the docks at Pomeroy.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BURNSAN, will leave as above on TUESDAY, May 14th. The Juniata will accept passengers and freight through to St. Louis.

For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES M. FAIRMAN, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, May 16th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON, ——, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DENULPHERIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. Fleeger & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hogus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, Mcnugh & Co., Rowe, Graf & Duff, Wm. M. Fahnestock & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

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LIVERY, SALE AND
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Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872, says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cock from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public."

The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned soda fountain.

REFERENCES.—IN PHILADELPHIA: Baldwin Locomotive Works, Manufacturers of Rubber Hose, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company. In PITTSBURGH: G. Hussey, Wells & Co., Evans, Daleell & Co., Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., and Messrs. Fleming & Co., Agents.

GEO. H. STOVER & CO., Agents,
75 Water street, Pittsburgh.
J. T. SCHOONMAKER, Gen'l Agent
myll:6-TTHS 430 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing the latest designs. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. ap4:65-TTHS

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No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

E668.—12 BARRELS FRESH E668
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE at

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures Delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. m20:26

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, gleeting, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory and whites, all the result of indiscretion or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives

HOME NEWS.

It is worth five times the price of admission to [illegible] Band's Soiree, with Manning's Minstrels at the New Opera House this week.

Young Men's Library.—On Saturday evening next, the rooms of the Library association will be closed and remain closed for one week for renovation.

Letters Held for Postage.—Thomas Owen, New York, 1c; Miss Annie Tunny, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. S. D. Norton, Evansville, Pa., 3c; Thomas Snare, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Bigen, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Ratifying the Ticket.

Major Russell Errett received a dispatch from Senator Morton from Washington, stating that he had left there last evening, and would arrive in the city at noon to-day. Senator Morton will speak this evening at the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, to be held in Library Hall, at half-past seven. All who would hear an able and eloquent address, should be in attendance.

McIlwaine's Stock Sales.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 71 75
First National Bank of Pittsburgh	181 50
M. & M. National Bank of Pittsburgh	71 75
M. & M. National Bank of Pittsburgh	71 50
M. & M. National Bank of Pittsburgh	71 00
Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh	115 00
Allegheny Gas Company	34 50
Allegheny Gas Company	34 75
Enterprise Savings Bank of Manchester	50 00

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Councils met last evening in new City Hall, with Dr. Arensberg in the chair.

A plan of Pike street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets, was presented and approved.

An ordinance providing for the opening of Pike street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets, was also favorably acted upon.

Also an ordinance opening Smallman street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets.

Also an ordinance opening Thirty-fifth street, from Butler street to the river.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner West, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of John Trainor, who was crushed to death at an early hour yesterday morning by the fall of a "horseback" in the coal mines of Joseph Keating, in East Birmingham. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the remains of James Ward who fell from the roof of a building on Second avenue, nearly opposite the Gas works, sustaining injuries of which he died yesterday afternoon. The verdict was also accidental death. Ward was forty-four years of age, and leaves a widow and five children. He was a resident of the Twelfth ward.

The Jenkins Inquest.

In our report of the inquest held at Mansfield last week, on the remains of young Jenkins, killed on the railroad near that place, we made a statement that Dr. Walker, of Mansfield, had held a post mortem examination of the corpse, and that the county would have to pay for the same. A thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case leads us to believe that this statement was erroneous, and that in justice to Dr. Walker we owe him a retraction. It appears that the gentleman is the surgeon of the Pan Handle road, and that it is part of his duties as such, to take a particular memorandum of all cases which come under his care, noting the character and cause of the injuries received by those who are the subject of accidents. This was done in the case of young Jenkins, and the memorandum was read by the Doctor to the Coroner's jury in order that they might act intelligently in the case. No *post mortem* was made by Dr. Walker, nor was the county put to any expense for his services, and therefore we cheerfully make space for the explanation.

Visiting Engineers.

The delegation of engineers mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE as being on a visit to this city, comprises the following gentlemen, who are in the city at noon to-day: Engineers in convention at Chicago: F. F. Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James H. Arrington, Providence, R. I.; Sherden Allen, New York; James Archibald, Scranton, Pa.; George Thomas and E. Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; G. Leverich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clark Fisher, Trenton, N.J.; J. R. Dorsett, New York; Edward P. North, New York; James A. Moore, New York; Martin Coryette, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Wm. Arthur, Brooklyn, New York; Wm. H. McNeill, New York; Charles E. Whitford, Binghampton, N. Y.; W. S. Barbour, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Whitney, Cambridge, Mass.

The gentlemen of the delegation are receiving the attention of a committee of our citizens, consisting of Messrs. Springer Harbaugh, F. N. Miller, C. J. Schulz, B. F. Jones, President of the American Iron Works; Charles Davis, City Engineer of Allegheny; Joseph Diescher, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and W. F. Shinn, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company.

Yesterday morning, under the guidance of this committee, the visitors were taken to the American Iron Works and other points of interest in the neighborhood. In the afternoon they visited the superior Rolling Mill and the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. The visitors expressed much satisfaction and no little surprise at what they saw during the day.

Temperance Meeting.

A temperance meeting, as previously announced, was held last evening under the auspices of the Second Allegheny Auxiliary Society of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, in the lecture room of the North Avenue M. E. Church. At the time the meeting commenced there were very few present, but the opening exercises were delayed a few minutes, and, at 8 o'clock there was a very good audience.

The Second ward undoubtedly has some young men that are interested in the cause, and are not ashamed to come out in its defense. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Second ward, Mr. King. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holmes.

The President then stated the object of these public meetings, with a few explanatory remarks, after which Mr. W. S. Reid, of Pittsburgh, was introduced. His address by Mr. Reid dwelt at considerable length upon the duties of Christain and temperate people: the necessity of being total abstainers from all that is intoxicating, and setting forth that example which they have the power to use with good effect. Mr. Reid occupied 30 minutes, with great effect upon the audience.

The pledge was then passed through the audience, and received twenty-eight signatures, one of the signers having signed a similar pledge twenty years ago, and has never violated it in one instance, and rejoiced at having the opportunity of renewing it.

Capt. Kirwood, of Wisconsin, made some very affecting remarks concerning his experience with intemperance on Washington Island, Lake Michigan, and the consequences resulting from his work in that part.

Obituary.

It is with feelings of more than ordinary sadness that we chronicle the death of a young acquaintance, William Henry, Jr., which occurred at the residence of his parents in Fallston, Beaver county, Sunday morning last. The deceased was a young gentleman of sterling worth, energetic in business, possessed of a fine mind, well enlitured, and a general favorite alike for his intellectual as well as social merits. For some time he had been engaged in the GAZETTE composing room, where his excellence of character and genial, kindly disposition had won him the good will of all his associates, while he was held in esteem as much by his employers, as by his companions for his marked mental attainments. A few weeks ago he was taken sick, which compelled him to desist from labor. In the hope of recuperating he returned to his home in Fallston, where, for a time, he seemed to rally, and his friends looked for his speedy recovery; but in this they were doomed to be sadly disappointed, for the relief proved to be but temporary, and after a short season of suffering, he was claimed by death as a victim. The cause of his decease was a complication of disorders—dysentery, fever and ulcerated sore throat, which seemed in the few first days of his illness to have so shattered his constitution as to render medical skill of no avail.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and his remains were laid in the quiet churchyard amid the general sorrow of all who had known—and knowing had learned to love—him in life, and in death had his memory dear. Words of sympathy to the bereaved relations in such an hour of grief, but in common with all their friends, we cannot but afford the parents our most tender and genuine sympathy in the great desolation which has passed over their home.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed, and Another Seriously Injured.

Shortly before six o'clock yesterday evening, another fatal railroad accident occurred near the outer depot. At the hour named Archy Miller and James McKinsey, respectively conductor and brakeman, were engaged in making up a freight train on the track of the Pennsylvania railroad, nearly opposite the mouth of Twenty-eighth street. Both men were engaged in coupling two cars, Miller being between them and McKinsey standing on the track with his right arm between the cars assisting Miller. Just at the moment when the men were thus employed two other cars were "shoved up," and as they came with unusual force jammed the cars together. Miller was caught between them, the bumpers crushing in upon his abdomen. As soon as the cars were moved he fell to the ground, his body being pressed completely flat and falling on the track the cars passed over both his legs breaking them below the knee. When taken up from under the wheels the unfortunate fellow was found to be quite dead.

McKinsey's right arm was completely crushed from the elbow down. Dr. Hamilton was called who amputated the injured portion of the member and he was removed to his boarding house on Penn avenue. The remains of Miller were removed to an undertaker's establishment and an inquest will be held on them to-day. Dr. Walker was a young man about twenty-eight years of age, unmarried and resided at Florence. His friends have been notified of his sad death.

THE STACKS MURDER.

SECOND DAY.

Important Testimony.

KOCHER ON THE STAND.

A Conversation Overheard.

BENDER'S ALLEGED ADMISSIONS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Bender, indicted for the murder of policeman Henry Stacks was resumed. Public interest in the case does not seem to have flagged in the least, the Court room being crowded in every part.

TESTIMONY ADDUCED.

Nathan Gibbon, recalled.—When I left Mr. Stacks on the evening of the occurrence, he had on a dark blue coat, small dark cap, dark pants and dark vest; there was a carriage in front of Bender's when I left Stacks; saw a man open the door of the carriage; it was a white man; the horses in the carriage were towards the river; didn't stop to see whether the man shut the door again.

Cross-examination.—Didn't see any buggy; didn't see Sam Golden; he was not the person who opened the carriage door.

Re-direct.—(Photograph of Stacks produced.) That is a correct photograph of Stacks.

Dr. McCann was recalled and explained to the jury, using a skull for illustration, the character of the wound found on Stacks' head.

Dr. Benham, who attended the deceased, was called, his testimony agreeing in the main with that of Dr. McCann, published yesterday.

FIXING TIME.

George Wilson, sworn.—Was in charge of the Fire Alarm office on the night of the 22d and morning of the 23d of April; there was an alarm of fire from the old Allegheny engine house, box No. 52; it was struck nine minutes after twelve; went to the fire; it was on Liberty street, near Sixth avenue; saw Stacks there; knew him by hearing him called Stacks; saw Gibbons and Stacks leaving; they went up towards mouth of Sixth avenue; this was fifteen or twenty minutes after the alarm.

A. F. Northam, sworn.—[Register of Fire Alarm Telegraph produced.]—This is the register of the Fire Alarm office; I made the entry on the registry from memorandum made by George Wilson. [Record read.] Was at the fire myself and think it was between nine and ten minutes past twelve when the alarm was struck.

No cross-examination.

R. Beckfold, sworn.—Saw Mr. Stacks on the night he was found; he was in my house at 58 Diamond; it was between the hours of ten and eleven; he stayed about half an hour; when he first came in he said he thought he had been assaulted about five days; he left about eleven o'clock.

Cross-examination.—There were three or four persons drinking with him; thought he had a little too much, but he knew what he was doing; I gave him two "ponies" of beer; I mean small glasses; I think a man is intoxicated when he don't know what he is doing.

Captain McGinty, recalled.—After Mr. Stacks was brought into the watch house he vomited; made an examination and could detect no liquor in it.

Cross-examination.—He had not been drinking whisky, brandy or any spirituous liquors; don't call ale or beer liquors.

Dr. Benham, recalled.—Vomiting is one of the ordinary symptoms of concussion of the brain; the injury such as Stacks received would naturally produce vomiting.

Lieut. Charles Palmer, sworn.—Saw Stacks on Monday night about five minutes past twelve o'clock, after roll call; met him at Diamond alley and Smithfield street; we walked down to corner of Fifth avenue; most of the boys left; Stacks, Gibbon and myself remained; we went down as far as Rhinehart's; had Stacks invited me to take a drink; I took a cigar; when we came out we went as far as Sixth avenue and Smithfield street; we heard a rumpus on Liberty street, and we ran down there at a pretty fast gait; remained at the fire until about half-past twelve; left Stacks at the fire; he was in the house at work pulling down bundles of paper which were burning; I went home; live about four squares distant; just as I was getting into bed heard the cable strike 1; remember it because my wife remarked that I was "out a little late;" was present when Stacks was weighed in March last; he weighed one hundred and ninety pounds.

Cross-examination.—Boarded at O'Brien's on Duquesne Way, second door from Hand street; suppose it must have been a quarter past twelve when we reached the fire.

Lieut. M. V. B. Hazen, sworn.—Saw Stacks on the night he was injured: saw him about five minutes past twelve at Diamond alley and Smithfield street; we went together to Fifth avenue; Warren and Stacks were skylarking on the sidewalk; Warren remarked I can't get you down; I left them and went to First National Bank on Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; commenced to eat my lunch; the engines passed about fifteen minutes after twelve; followed them to 210 Liberty street; saw Stacks, Gibbons, Palmer and other officers there; Stacks was throwing paper out of the way. left Stacks at the fire and returned to the Bank; after I finished my lunch Stacks and Gibbons came; it was thirty-five minutes past twelve by Reineman's clock; would directly say about twenty-five minutes; at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; staid there three or four minutes and thence to Central Station; it wanted twenty minutes of one when I opened the door; they were just taking Stacks in.

P. H. Warren, sworn.—Saw Stacks on the night he was injured; walked from Diamond alley to Fifth avenue with him; I tried to trip him on the way up but couldn't do it; this was five or six minutes after twelve.

IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.

C. C. Murdoch, sworn.—On the night Stacks was injured, I was going home from Fifth avenue to Third avenue, on the right side towards the river; when I got to Smithfield I saw a crowd going in; only recognized two—*they were Golden and Bender;* there were others beside these two; they all went into the saloon; Bender was in his shirt sleeves when I saw him; I passed on, and four or five steps from the door towards the river, I saw a man lying on the sidewalk: I supposed he was drunk, and passed on; a couple of young fellows came up from towards the river and stopped and looked at the man and then went towards Fifth avenue; went down and crossed over to Mattern's corner and called the attention of a policeman to the man lying on the pavement; it was a bright moonlight night; there was a carriage and buggy standing in front of Bender's; Golden had a whip in his hand.

Cross-examined.—Had been in Allegheny; think it was about twenty-five or thirty minutes after twelve when I passed the door; can only guess the time; can't say how many persons went into Bender's; three or four probably; made no examination of the man when I discovered him; didn't know who the two young men were that passed up the same street; one of them stooped down and made some remarks about blood; the parties I noticed going into the saloon were coming from the direction of the place were Stacks was lying.

George Philip Reimiller sworn.—Was tending bar for Bender in April last; on the night that Stacks was injured left the saloon at eleven o'clock; left Bender, Golden and Kocher there in his shirt sleeves; can't say whether there were any persons in the saloon or not when I left; was not in the saloon again until next morning.

IN THE SALOON.

Homer Redpath sworn.—On the night Stacks was injured in Bender's saloon; went there a little after twelve o'clock; I ordered fried oysters; the oysters were cooked upstairs; while I was in a gentleman came in and asked for beer; he laid down a dime and says he, "Never mind the change;" he took a seat at the stove; Kocher and another man came in, and ordered something; there were two other men in; they were eating; the man who ordered the beer was dressed in dark clothes, and looked as though he worked at the painting business; I paid my bill and went out; left Kocher and the man who came with him, the two who were eating, the man in dark clothes and Bender; I went to the house; while talking to Captain McGinty Stacks was carried in; did not see Stacks in Bender's saloon while I was there; when I left there was a buggy in front of the saloon; Gibbon was eating his lunch at the watch house when I got there; had lighted a cigar at Bender's and was still smoking it when Stacks was carried in; as near as I can tell it was only a few minutes after I reached the lock-up when Stacks was brought in.

Cross examination.—Don't know what Kocher and his friend ordered; the horse of the buggy was headed towards Fourth avenue; Golden was in the saloon at the time; didn't know Stacks; from the description think I would have known Stacks if he had been in the saloon; didn't know any of the persons who were in the saloon; know Dr. Young; don't think he was in the saloon when I was there; Kocher and his friend took the first table inside the door.

KOCHER'S COMPANION.

Albert Fogle, sworn.—Live in Birmingham; am seventeen years of age; was at the circus on the night Stacks was injured; left the circus about half-past seven o'clock; I ordered fried oysters; the oysters were cooked upstairs; while I was in a gentleman came in and asked for beer; he laid down a dime and says he, "Never mind the change;" he took a seat at the stove; Kocher and another man came in, and ordered something; there were two other men in; they were eating; the man who ordered the beer was dressed in dark clothes, and looked as though he worked at the painting business; I paid my bill and went out; left Kocher and the man who came with him, the two who were eating, the man in dark clothes and Bender; I went to the house; while talking to Captain McGinty Stacks was carried in; did not see Stacks in Bender's saloon while I was there; when I left there was a buggy in front of the saloon; Gibbon was eating his lunch at the watch house when I got there; had lighted a cigar at Bender's and was still smoking it when Stacks was carried in; as near as I can tell it was only a few minutes after I reached the lock-up when Stacks was brought in.

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Cross-